



# Vote of One State Needed To Make U. S. Bone Dry; Likely To Be Cast To-day

Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota in Race to Be First to Cinch It

Five More States Ratify Measure

Amendment Provides End of Liquor Traffic Year From Its Adoption

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Legislatures of thirty-five states—one less than the required three-fourths—have ratified the prohibition Constitutional amendment. Several state Assemblies now in session are expected to take action to-morrow, with a probable race between Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota as to which will be the thirty-sixth on the list.

Ratification was completed to-day by the legislatures of five states—Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire and Utah—making a total of eleven in two days. Of the thirty-five states that have taken action, only fourteen have certified their action to the Federal State Department. They are Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana and Michigan.

Effective After One Year

The nation will become dry a year from the day the thirty-sixth state ratifies the prohibition amendment and not a year after Federal proclamation of the ratification, E. C. Dinwiddie, of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said to-day.

"We confidently expect nation-wide prohibition to become effective January 16, 1920," Mr. Dinwiddie said. "We now have reports from thirty-five states, and the thirty-sixth state will be one of five that we expect to hear from to-morrow."

The legislatures of New Mexico, Wyoming, Missouri, Vermont or Connecticut are expected to ratify the amendment to-morrow.

Mr. Dinwiddie explained that immediately after the ratification in the states, the Governor or the Secretary of State of the commonwealths will certify to the action of the Legislature to the Federal Secretary of State.

Action Not Essential

When thirty-six states have thus certified to legislative action on the amendment, the Secretary of State will make public an announcement proclaiming the constitution amended.

"This action by the Secretary of State, however, is not essential," Mr. Dinwiddie said, "for the constitution specifically provides that an amendment when ratified by three-fourths of the states automatically becomes a part of the constitution. The action of the Secretary of State, therefore, is merely a matter of form."

Government officials here believe that the country will become permanently dry July 1, 1919, the date on which the prohibition rider of the agricultural appropriation bill, recently enacted by Congress, becomes effective.

This law, which prevents the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes and continues effective until the completion of military demobilization, probably will remain in force until after the Shepherd Constitutional amendment goes into effect, six months later.

Court Action Started

Court action to prevent the amendment becoming operative already has been started in California, where an order temporarily restraining Governor Stephens from signing ratification of the amendment has been obtained. It has been intimated that similar action may be taken in other states in which, it is said, state laws require that Federal Constitutional amendments must be submitted to a referendum.

The prohibition amendment resolution passed by Congress provides that ratification shall be by "the legislatures of the several states, as provided by the Constitution." The resolution follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

"Article 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall be prohibited."

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New York Ratification Within Week Predicted

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, leader of the "drys" in the Legislature, announced that he had more than sufficient signatures to call a caucus of Republicans in the upper house on the question of ratification of the national prohibition amendment. "Ratification by the State of New York is now a certainty," said Senator Thompson. "At this moment I have eighteen pledges, three more than is necessary, of Senators for a caucus, and I feel confident that the entire twenty-nine Republicans in the Senate will vote 'dry' when the time comes, and I believe that New York State will have ratified the prohibition amendment not later than next Wednesday."

Hearst Agent Duped Soldiers, Say Officers

Misrepresented Memorials as Petitions for Extra Pay, Army Men Assert

United States army officers yesterday revealed the methods employed to obtain signatures to the memorial presented to Mayor Hylan commending him for placing William Randolph Hearst on the committee to welcome homecoming soldiers. The memorial was presented to the Mayor Monday. Hearst newspapers gave it much publicity Tuesday.

At the former Grand Central Palace, now Debarth Hospital No. 5, Lexington Avenue and East Forty-sixth Street, it was said that a solicitor induced soldiers to affix their names to the Hearst memorial by representing to the wounded men that what they were signing was a petition asking Congress to give soldiers six months' pay upon discharge from the service. As a result Hearst papers have been barred from the hospital.

The solicitor had been operating in the hospital but a short time before army officers discovered what he was about. They ejected him and seized several signed memorials.

Wounded men, Red Cross nurses, and officers in the hospital were indignant over the solicitor's tactics. Toward

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Packers' Gift Dooms Mann For Speaker

Backers Quick to Drop Boom When He Admits Receiving Gratuities

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—James R. Mann, of Illinois, will not be elected Speaker of the next House by the Republicans. It needed but a brief canvass late to-day to make sure of this, after the testimony of Francis J. Heney before the Senate Agriculture Committee, to the effect that Mann had accepted gifts of a horse and a steak from Swift & Co., had been whispered around the House floor.

Men who were shouting for Mann up to this morning, men who were button-holing their colleagues with soft suggestions that good committee places waited only for those who were "regular," and sustained the seniority rule, to-night were looking around for the best available bad wagon.

Over on the Senate side a group of Republican leaders held a conference in the office of Senator Lodge, the minority leader, to discuss the situation. Several members of the House were called in and told that in the opinion of Republican Senators it would be political suicide for the party to elect Mr. Mann Speaker, in the light of to-day's testimony and Mr. Mann's war record. The Senators have opposed the Illinois Representative ever since he led the majority of his colleagues in the House wrong on the McLeMORE resolution.

Fear Campaign Issue

"I think the House Republicans will be deterred if they elect Mann Speaker after to-day's testimony," a very prominent Republican Senator who attended the meeting said to me afterward.

"Do you think presents so small as an old horse and a steak could buy the minority leader of the House of Representatives?" he was asked.

"This is no laughing matter," he reported angrily. "We will be put in a position, if he should be elected Speaker, where every Democratic order on the stump in 1920 could be traced to the man we elected Speaker having accepted presents from the packers. Think how effectively that could be used."

"These Republicans don't care how much you poor people have to pay for meat," the Democratic spellbinders will say. "The interests look out for them. Don't the packers give dim

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Britain Said to Fear War's Renewal; Changes Her Demobilization Plans

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Central News declares that as a result of the Allied discussions in Paris the whole aspect of demobilization has undergone a sudden and vital change, this being shown in the drastic conditions demanded of Germany for a renewal of the armistice.

"On authority of an unimpeachable character," says the Central News, "it can be stated that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any moment. The Allied War Council has arrived at a decision which means that the British people have mistaken the appearance of peace for reality. This decision means that the new British Ministry must revise the whole scheme of army demobilization."

"The decision is that Great Britain, in proportion to its military strength, must maintain an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months. If the rapid increase in demobilization recently announced were continued, there would in a few months be no army in France to undertake the obligations which by common decision of the Allies have been placed upon British shoulders."

Propaganda Inquiry Bares Belgian Horrors

Member of Hoover Relief Committee Tells of Brutal German Acts He Saw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A terse and bitter picture of conditions in Belgium on the heels of the German armies was given to the Overman propaganda investigating committee to-day by Grant Squires, formerly of the Hoover relief committee. This is the first public statement by a member of that committee, and is a complete substantiation of the worst of the charges made against the Germans.

"I have seen cities destroyed," said Mr. Squires, "levelled to the ground."

"I have seen the civilian population driven out of their homes with the butts of rifles."

"I have seen old men and women branded because they did not bake bread fast enough to suit their new rulers."

"I have seen breadlines in many towns."

"I have seen mothers bring to me their babies to give them food, which I could not give them because it was not possible to carry it around in quantities to feed a thousand or two thousand in a town."

"I have seen the insults of the German soldiery, mostly drunkards, visited on women when they met in the streets."

Mr. Squires spoke only after protest, at the demand of Senator Nelson, who particularly wanted in the record a reply to Edmund von Mach's statement that no atrocities had been proved.

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Radicals Win At Meeting to Free Mooney

Gain Upper Hand at Afternoon Session; Ask Debs to Talk and Bar Italians

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—After defeating the ultra-radicals on three distinct propositions this morning, the Mooney labor conference this afternoon, by practically unanimous vote, refused to allow the Italian labor delegates to appear before the convention and invited Eugene V. Debs to be its guest. Just as the votes of the morning, particularly the defeat of James H. Maurer, of Pennsylvania, for chairman, were hailed as indicating that the conservative element was in full control, the vote of this afternoon is interpreted as meaning that those who would use the meeting to launch a nation-wide Bolshevik movement are on top.

E. D. Nolan and his associates, who called the conference, insist that they are still in control and that on roll call they can show more than a comfortable majority for holding it clear of anything akin to Bolshevism or anarchy. They hope, they say, to put through the Mooney programme and then force an adjournment, leaving the radicals to hold a convention of their own or go home.

They further say the vote to invite Debs, who is under conviction of violating the espionage law, was a purely sentimental expression and that the veteran agitator will not be able to appear.

Delegates who have led in the fight on the "reds" declare Nolan and his associates are trying to stand in with the legitimate trade unionists, who must supply the bulk of the money for the Mooney movement, and at the same time preserve their standing with the radicals. Nolan's connections in the past have all been with the latter element, of which Mooney was a shining light.

The convention this morning opened with a request from Nolan that it confine its labors to the Mooney case. It should, he said, work on trade union lines, crediting the trade unions with having financed the Mooney movement and the American Federation of Labor with having extended every help.

The first clash came on the report of the rules committee, providing for the appointment of a committee on resolutions. The radicals sought a chance to elect this committee, but could muster only 100 votes. Next came a motion from John Daly, of Butte, for a resolutions committee representing every state. Supporting this, he charged "steam roller" methods were being used.

Attacks American Federation

William F. Dunn, also of Butte, followed with a bitter attack on the American Federation of Labor. The conference, he said, was not the property of the Mooney Defence League or of the American Federation of Labor. The Socialists and the I. W. W., he said, had done all the "dirty and dangerous work for Mooney," and the convention would not do its duty unless it took up other matters than Mooney.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, warned the delegates that they must confine themselves to the Mooney case. He declared those who would bring up other issues were not "on the square."

A motion to elect permanent officers provoked another squall. After several radicals had declined to stand for permanent chairman, Maurer, the candidate agreed upon at a conference on Tuesday night, was named to oppose Nolan. He mustered only 180 votes and Nolan's choice was made unanimous.

Resolutions began to pour in on the committee this afternoon. These included everything from one calling for the liberation of Mooney down to a full and absolute indorsement of Bolshevism in this country, the establishment of a four-hour work day and of a national council of soldiers and workmen, the socialization of all industry, commerce and banking and the freeing of all prisoners jailed for anti-war activities.

The radical delegates, I. W. W.'s and Socialists refused seats in the convention are holding a conference of their own to-night to devise ways and means of controlling the main meeting to-morrow. This meeting is being held to try and get a full agreement on a programme, the radicals who have been seated in the convention having had difficulty in getting together.

This difficulty, according to James A. Dunham, of Seattle, is due to the many shades of opinion among the radicals.

# Secret Sessions of Peace Conference Are Decreed Over Americans' Protest

Food Supply Is Biggest Need Of Europe Now

Wickersham Sees Need of Urgent Action to Halt the Wave of Bolshevism

By George W. Wickersham

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The attention directed to the meeting on Sunday of President Wilson and the Prime Ministers of the Allied Powers in a conference preliminary to the regular opening of the peace conference has obscured another gathering of almost equal importance, namely, that of the so-called Supreme Council of Supply and Relief for Europe.

This body is composed of Herbert C. Hoover and Norman Davis, representing the United States; Lord Reading and Sir John Beale, Great Britain; M. Clementel, France, and Signor Crespi, Italy. Its purposes are to investigate and consider the requirements for relief in Europe and their relation to the general supply of the Allied and neutral countries and to determine a policy of European supply and the measures which shall be taken for its execution.

The personnel of this body is indicative of the importance of the problems presented to the world to-day by the conditions of those countries which until very recently were part of the theatre of war. How serious is that condition can hardly be guessed without hearing first-hand reports to responsible persons, who are now returning to Paris from investigations on the ground, as well as from a study of statistics which have been gathered by food authorities of the associated powers.

Huge Sum Needed To Start Relief

The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief, after mature deliberation, has determined that no less than \$400,000,000 must be provided as a first expedient to deal with this situation so far as it applies to the liberated regions only. The three European allies have offered to take their share in this credit. The council has referred this financial question to the treasury departments of the respective governments represented in the council for advice and assistance, but it is strongly convinced that the sum mentioned must be provided at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Hoover has been appointed director general of relief, to be assisted by a permanent committee of the council composed of one member from each participating government. The council has also decided that the revictualizing of the Allied nations should have consideration and that the newly liberated peoples next should be organized for systematic and scientific feeding. Precedents established in the relief of Belgium will be followed.

It may not be generally known that as soon as that government was reorganized at Havre Belgium assumed liability for the cost of all food that had been furnished to the Belgians by the relief commission from the beginning of its work, and that the Belgian government purposes to repay every dollar that the relief commission has expended in Belgium.

Valuable Resources Are To Be Secured

In like manner securities of countries which it is proposed to assist will be taken for advances made in furnishing them with foodstuffs. Some of these securities may be expected to be valuable at no very distant date. Rumania, for instance, and Serbia and Albania have great national resources which afford a basis for a national credit. It is not intended to pauperize the peoples of Europe, but to furnish them with a good supply, which they must have to avert starvation, on credits based primarily upon confidence in their future development and, secondarily, upon the value of their national resources.

Many of the liberated peoples are within easy reach of food, if transportation facilities should be provided, which the council will arrange for. Seed and agricultural implements must be furnished on some proper basis so as to encourage resumption of industry and to develop a capacity for self-support. Local governments will be used in this connection wherever possible. Their influence, properly directed, cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit in stimulating the peoples

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Allies Decree Retribution For Abuse of Prisoners

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The new armistice terms to be presented to Germany by Marshal Foch are unofficially stated here to include the following:

First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of Allied prisoners.

Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up. It is pointed out that France alone has 500,000 men who will be out of work until this machinery is returned.

Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from Bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.

Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping, of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.

Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the Allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines to be built.

U. S. Expected To Withdraw Russian Force

Allies Discuss Plans to Lift the Blockade and Send Food to Needy People

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Withdrawal of the American force in Russia is only a question of a short time, it is said here. Whether it will precede, follow or synchronize with the lifting of the blockade is a question that is receiving attention.

All news from Russia, and Poland especially, is of an alarming nature. Trotsky has a considerable army, fairly well disciplined, and is meeting but little opposition. The Poles are prepared to offer but little real resistance should Trotsky decide to cross the frontier.

In Estonia conditions are more favorable for the anti-Bolshevik forces, while in the Ukraine Trotsky is meeting fresh obstacles, but generally the Bolsheviks have gained much strength in recent months. Individual acts of anarchy are reported to be less numerous, though organized plundering continues on a big scale.

Eliminating armed intervention, the Allies must either ignore Russia completely and permit the country to work out its own salvation, or help reorganization through the lifting of the blockade and sending supplies. The latter plan is steadily gaining adherents here.

There are British interests that are awaiting the moment when the bar will be lifted and goods permitted to enter the country; others who see the necessity of drawing upon the Russian supply of raw materials; others who consider it essential to reestablish Russia financially at the earliest possible moment.

These arguments are made aside from the powerful one of checking Bolshevism. If Bolshevism breeds famine it is argued that blockade isolation is one of the surest methods of increasing the spreading plague. The mass of the people have become revolutionary in an effort to better their personal conditions and not through a desire to establish world-wide Bolshevism.

Their interest in Bolshevism declines will wane as their individual situation improves, and no amount of red flags and anarchistic haranguing will inspire the people once they have lost faith in their leaders' methods of getting their individual wants satisfied. These arguments are advanced by those who would aid Russia economically and financially rather than by further attempts at military intervention.

Colonel House Better

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Colonel E. M. House, who has been confined to his bed with a slight attack of indigestion, was reported to be much better to-day. He expects to be out in a day or two.

Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House, said to-day to The Associated Press:

"Colonel House is still in bed with a slight attack of indigestion. He is better and will out again in a few days."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A cablegram to the State Department from Paris, under date of to-day, says Colonel E. M. House's condition is much improved and that he expects to be up and about in a few days. Acting Secretary Polk cabled an inquiry yesterday when sensational reports regarding Colonel House were published.

Causes Storm of Disapproval; Writers Sign Round Robin to Wilson

News Is Limited to Daily Communique

Alternate Delegates Will Be Named by All Nations to Fill Vacancies

PARIS, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The question of whether the peace conference is to be secret or wholly open to the eyes and ears of the world, the settlement of which has been long awaited, was brought to a focus to-day when it was announced that an agreement had been made to confine the information given to the public to a daily official communique and that a gentlemen's agreement prevailed among the delegates not to discuss, or in any way give information of, the meetings in the Foreign Office.

No written official announcement of this purpose was issued, but word was passed out to this effect, and it was followed by an explosion which quite drowned out the doings of the peace commissioners.

Round Robin to Wilson

The understanding is that the American and British delegates opposed this decision, but that the French, Italians and Japanese, voting together, prevailed. The British newspaper correspondents immediately joined in a memorial of protest, which they put before Premier Lloyd George. The American newspaper correspondents united in what is virtually a round robin to President Wilson, in which they protested in measured terms against the decision and reminded the President that one of his fourteen points which specifies "open covenants of peace openly arrived at."

The memorial was before the President to-night, and there is every reason to believe that such a storm has been raised as will force the question before the meeting again prior to the actual session of the peace conference Saturday morning.

Issue Long Smouldering

The question of whether the meetings are to be open or closed has been smouldering for several days. It is associated with conditions which have surrounded the lack of method in making public what has actually been going on in conference for the last month.

The American newspaper correspondents, of whom there are about 100 here to report the peace proceedings, have been received in daily audience by the American commissioners under the stipulated conditions that what was developed was solely for their guidance and not to be reported as bearing the stamp of authority or coming from the mission.

The President himself has rarely seen any of the American correspondents, and the newspaper men, who have expressed themselves at a meeting of the organization they have formed as considering themselves trustees obligated to inform public opinion at home of the moves which are being made here in Paris, have been chafing at what they have characterized as being kept out of touch with the fountain heads of official information, having been confined to information disseminated by an official publicity agent.

French Press Gets Information

Meanwhile the French newspapers and the British newspapers having Paris editions have been appearing each day with inside information of the conferences, and in some cases have actually been quoting American officials in a manner from which the American correspondents were requested to refrain.

Hitherto it has been the practice of the governments taking part in the preliminary peace conventions, says a statement given out by the official press bureau to-day, to issue separate communiqués regarding the proceedings.

Joint Communique Issued

From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communique, of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, held two meetings to-day. In the course of these meetings the examination of the rules of the conference has been continued and almost completed."

"It was decided that the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British Dominions and India, besides, shall be represented as follows: Two delegates, respectively, for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, in-